

CLAIMS

1. An isolated and purified human occludin polypeptide having at least about 60% sequence homology with SEQ ID NO: 2.

2. A polypeptide according to claim 1 which has at least about 80% sequence homology to SEQ ID NO: 2.

3. A polypeptide according to claim 2 which has at least about 90% sequence homology to SEQ ID NO: 2.

4. A method for screening for the presence or absence of occludin inhibition comprising:

(a) adding the occludin polypeptide according to claim 1, or a fragment or variant thereof, to an *in vitro* culture of epithelial or endothelial cells;

5 (b) observing the culture for a change in adhesion, a decrease in electrical resistance, or an increase in transmonolayer tracer flux, or a combination of any of these properties;

(c) comparing the culture with a control culture to which no polypeptide or fragment or variant has been added; and

10 (e) determining the presence of inhibition by observing at least about a 20% decrease in adhesion, at least about a 20% decrease in electrical resistance, or at least about a 20% increase in transmonolayer tracer flux.

5. A method according to claim 4 wherein at least about a 50% decrease in adhesion is observed.

6. A method according to claim 4 wherein at least about a 50% decrease in electrical resistance is observed.

7. A method according to claim 4 wherein at least about a 50% increase in transmonolayer tracer flux is observed.
8. A peptide having at least about 60% sequence homology to residues 90 to 138 of SEQ ID NO:2.
9. A peptide according to claim 8 having at least about 80% sequence homology to residues 90 to 138 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
10. A peptide according to claim 8 having at least about a 90% sequence homology to residues 90 to 138 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
11. A method for screening for the presence or absence of occludin inhibition comprising:
- (a) adding the occludin peptide according to claim 8, or a fragment or variant thereof, to an *in vitro* culture of epithelial or endothelial cells;
  - 5 (b) observing the culture for a change in adhesion, a decrease in electrical resistance, or an increase in transmonolayer tracer flux, or a combination of any of these properties;
  - (c) comparing the culture with a control culture to which no polypeptide or fragment or variant has been added; and
- 10 (e) determining the presence of inhibition by observing at least about a 20% decrease in adhesion, at least about a 20% decrease in electrical resistance, or at least about a 20% increase in transmonolayer tracer flux.
12. A method according to claim 11 wherein at least about a 50% decrease in adhesion is observed.

13. A method according to claim 11 wherein at least about a 50% decrease in electrical resistance is observed.
14. A method according to claim 11 wherein at least about a 50% increase in transmonolayer tracer flux is observed.
15. A peptide having at least about 60% sequence homology to residues 196 to 246 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
16. A peptide according to claim 15 having at least about 80% sequence homology to residues 196 to 246 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
17. A method for screening for the presence or absence of occludin inhibition comprising:
- (a) adding the occludin peptide according to claim 15, or a fragment or variant thereof, to an *in vitro* culture of epithelial or endothelial cells;
  - 5 (b) observing the culture for a change in adhesion, a decrease in electrical resistance, or an increase in transmonolayer tracer flux, or a combination of any of these properties;
  - (c) comparing the culture with a control culture to which no polypeptide or fragment or variant has been added; and
  - 10 (e) determining the presence of inhibition by observing at least about a 20% decrease in adhesion, at least about a 20% decrease in electrical resistance, or at least about a 20% increase in transmonolayer tracer flux.
18. A method according to claim 17 wherein at least about a 50% decrease in adhesion is observed.

19. A method according to claim 17 wherein at least about a 50% decrease in electrical resistance is observed.
20. A method according to claim 17 wherein at least about a 50% increase in trans-monolayer tracer flux is observed.